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Volume XVI......No. 177

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN-ITALIAN OPERA-DON GIOVANNI. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Lady or Lyons-Exc-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-HENRY III-LON-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tight Rope-L'ISLE BIS NYMPHS-THREE GLADIATORS-JOCHO.

WATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham street-STRANGER-OLE BULL-SPECTER BUIDEGROOM.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM. Broadway-Lottery Ticker CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

FELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444

AMERICAN MUSEUM, AMUSING PERFORMANCES AV-

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 27, 1851.

Telegraphic Summary. As will be seen by our telegraphic report, the Legislature yesterday were not idle. They transacted a great deal of business, and are as industrious as four dollars a day can make them. We very much like the bill introduced by Mr. Babcock in the Senate, making it the duty of the Attorney General to give his opinion, whenever required by the Legislature or by the State officers, and also limiting the powers of district attorneys to enter a molic procedui in criminal prosceptions. We publish the bill under our telegraphic head. We have not as yet seen anything of the bill relating to passengers arriving in New York, except by the an. nonneement in the regular proceedings. But if it is designed to break up the nest of runners, boarding house keepers, and vampires, that fatten on the poor emigrant, it will receive the hearty support of men of every party. The unhely organization which exists in New York, and Albany and Buffalo-in fast, on all our lines of travel to the West-for the purpose of swindling the strangers arriving in this city, ought to be broken up. To the disgrace of this city, its magistrates, its Commissioners of Emigration, and its government generally, the Mayor of Buffalo has been compelled to leave his official seat and come eastward, to beg, in the name of humanity, of the authorities of Albany to adopt some measures to check the evil in that city. He ought to come to this city. which is the fountain head of the evil complained

not only to New York, but to the whole country. We perceive by a telegraphic despatch, that the friends of the Union and the constitution in Georgia, have called a meeting at Savannah, for the purpose of organizing for the fall election. Georgia, ne doubt, is all right, in so far as the Union is con-

of, where an organization exists that is a disgrace,

General Scott's Nomination in New York. The nomination of General Scott, as the whig candidate for the Presidency, by the Pennsylvania State Convention, has created a profound sensation in this community. The public, the politicians, and the press, have in some measure been taken by surprise at the proceedings of the Lancaster Convention. This surprise-this sensation-has been caused as bruch by the announcement of the platform on which Coneral Scott is to run as a candidate, as by the nomination itself. The Journal of Commerce 'Is discontented and disappointed; the Courier and Enquirer is thunderstruck and silent; the Tribune, the special organ of Wm. H. Seward, is satisfied with the platform, and is resigned to Scott in silence: the Express submits to the nomination, but grumbles at the practical understanding put by Governor Johnston on the platform of the convention which nominated him as candidate for

the governorship. The nomination of General Scott, and the construction of the platform on which it was made, under the circumstances in which the country is new placed, ought not, however, by intelligent and far seeing people, to be looked upon as "a hasty plate of soup" in political movements. It is no such thing. The events of the last fifteen or twenty years have been tending to such a new direction

to such a new era as this country has now reached. Let us taste the new soup. For the first time in half a century, the anti-slavery States of this Union-or, in other words, the free States-possess, under the new census, a vital and decided majority in both branches of the national Congrees. For half a century or more, the policy of the general government, both domestic and foreign, has been shaped and formed by the statesmen of the Southern States. A change, however, has been gradually effected by the extraordinary increase of population and territory. The admission of California, without the recognision of the line of 36 30, was the commencement of a revolution in the elementary powers of the government, which gives the equilibrium hereafter to the Northern and Western anti-slave States. The two great influences-that of the North and that of the South-have been contending for the mastery, in various ways, for the last fifty years. From the time of Jefferson to the present day, the power of the government-the shaping of the action of the government-has vibrated between these two influences like the pendulum in a vacuum, until it has finally swung from the South, and settled down in the North.

The nomination of such a popular man as Gen. Scott, and his probable success in the Northern or anti-slavery States, will be the beginning of a new movement in the history of this republic; but how it will end, when we look at the counteracting impulses and tendencies of the South, no one can predict. The defeat of Gov. Johnston, in Pennsylvania, is already predicted in that State. Such a defeat, however, will not alter the character or the tendency of the great fact which looms up before the country, in the construction of the new platform, and in the nomination of Gen. Scott by the whige of Pennsylvania, and the probability of his gesting the electoral votes of most of the Northern States. The State Convention of Vermont, without any knowledge of what was doing in Pennsylvania, constructed a like platform, and put forward principles smaller to those in Pean sylvania who flung General Scott's name to the breeze. Both conventions have avowed their adherence to the high protective policy, and have con structed an anti-slavery sliding scale, or moveable platform of agitation, which opens the dears safficiently wide to admit the abolitionists of every

hue and grade in the Northern States. These movements in Prenzylvania and Vermont form a fresh triumph to William II. Seward and

his political associates, and an overwhelming defeat to Daniel Webster, Millard Fillmore, and all those who have been travelling about the country endeavoring to construct a national platform out of the compromise measures. A new race of statesmen, and a new policy, have been planted throughout the free States, and both houses of Congress will be governed and regulated by influences springing from anti-slavery impulses, for all time to come. The consequences of this new condition of public affairs we may calculate at our leisure. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

The World's Fair in London-Opening of the Large Commission Warehouse, by Prince Albert, in Hyde Park.

The London press is very properly and naturally sarcastic, as the American press is unnecessarily and unphilosophically sensitive, with respect to the American department of the Worle's Fair The English journalists may be wishing to pay us off for the terrible fright into which they were recently thrown by the apprehensions of revolutionary disturbances; but we sus pect that the origin of so much spirit against our Ame rican exhibitors lies circumscribed rather mor within the limits of business tact and considerations, of various commercial kinds. However, we are not at all chagrined at the measure of censure produced by the American portion of the exhibition. It is all quite right, and easily to be explained. When Napoleon said that England was a "natio

of shopkeepers," he was very near the truth, and it was an evidence of his foresight, to indulge in such an observation. All that was wanted, however, was for royalty itself to go into business, to make the remark the very epitome of the nation's character. This has now become a certainty. Prince Albert and Queen Victoria have opened shop, and started in business, in Hyde Park, on an extensive scale. Prince Albert invested fifty thousand pounds of his own funds in the speculation, and Queen Victoria, the royal shop-woman, contributed the whole stock of her influence towards drawing customers, and, if reports are true, has been in the great shop daily, to help the trade along. The Medici family, n their day, were royal merchants, but the firm o Prince Albert, Victoria & Co. are more majestic shopkeepers still. Their business establishmentthe profits of which ought to be applied to the paying off the national debt-is a great commission warehouse for the whole world, and may be deemed a brilliant business thought, at the same time that it is used as a great barrier to any revolution Within the last ten years preparations have been made for this Great Fair, though the English people were little aware of it. They have had, one by one, the old fairs of Bartlemy, Greenwich, and the like, taken away from them. Indeed, as early as George the Fourth's reign, statutes were made to abridge the enjoyment of the inhabitants of Lon den, in their favorite booths, at the fa'rs, within ten miles of the city-and, step by step, encroachments have been made on the old festive days, till, for security's sake, and to appease the people, the big booth in Hyde Park has been erected-as magnificent a sop to Cerberus as was ever invented. Anything less business like would have been a failureand as England is an empire only held together by the common sense of the shopkeepers, it was necessary for Prince Albert and Queen Victoria to turn shopkeepers, too, in order to show the doctrine of equality, in the virtual condition of the most elevated personages in the nation.

This is the philosophical view of the World's Fair -to carry out which, on mercantile principles, every nation on the face of the earth has been placed under contribution. How the people will be ap peased, in future years, for the loss of their customary fairs, of which they have been most unhandsomely deprived, of course will remain a delicate question for those connected with the English government. Something, every philosopher will concede, will be necessary, in the shape of an exciting display, to keep down those spontassous exhibitions of the people, which are more dangerous than profitable to the government. We trust that all will be well, for revolution at Monchester, Salford, Leeds, or Birmingham, would be disastrous to the poor inhabitants, whose average wages, in good and peaceful times, is only eighteen pence or two shillings a day, without board, or from thirty-six to forty-eight cents. American workmen are better off. The conforts and luxuries of life are cheap here, and workmen receive from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five cents per diem for their services. Of course, discontent is a more rational emotion in England than it can be in the United States, where industry can make itself happy and respected.

Now, with regard to the American department of the World's Fair, we have a word for our friends acress the water. The contents of that section of the show is the refuse and rubbish of a few of our less fortunate artizans, shopkeepers, and manufacturers, who have not had too great a plenty of custom and employment at home. Whatever has been sent there, was sent for the purpose of advertising, precisely as our shopkeepers here have made use of the American Institute at Castle Garden, for the last fifteen years. This Institute is organized on the same system as the World's Fair, and those who wish notoricty deposit their wares in the annual exhibitionwhich is only an advertising machine-and hunt out reporters and editors for the purpose of getting advertisements gratis in the public journals, in some other than the ordinary channel. It is precisely so with those Americans who have appeared in the World's Fair. They hoped to get their advertising done gratis, and to gain some factitious importance from European puffs. This is the sole reason why anything American is in the Exhibition. Our artisans, manufacturers, and traders, have had a demand for everything that they could produce, for the California market, and all that has been left on hand is rubbish, some of which has found its way into the large shop in Hyde Park-we mean the Crystal Palace. We are sorry that Prince Albert, Vistoria & Co., in their first business season, should not have dorived more advantage from their cousin shopkeepers n the United States, in the way of per centages. It would have been but kind to have added to the pleasure of the royal shopkeepers. We should have been glad to have known more respectable specimens of our arts sent out, and better samples of our live stock than philosophers of the socialist and Fourier school, distinguished in white coats, old boots, and dog-cared literature.

It is to be regretted that the London press can find nothing in the American department to praise. The English journals, of course, are bound to puff the wares of the royal shopkeepers-Prince Albert, Victoria & Co .- and to speak handsomely of everything except our rubbish, saved from the rush of experts to California. It is quite right that a new firm, starting a large commission business, and in correspondence with the whole world, should receive full encouragement, particularly as they may be able to pay off, with the profits, some portion of that national debt which oppresses the toiling miltions, and even darkens the sun-by the window tax-with sovereigns, and will not let puppies go free of paying respect to the treasury and the crown. We do not at seh any censure to the London jourpals for the handsome manner in which they have puffed the new shop in Hyde Park. On the contrary, without such assistance, even royal shopkeepers could not succeed in their business; but we beg the gentlemen of the English press to take notice that we have so much prosperity on this side of the water, that our established business men need no puffer and that Mr. Riddle, who has come from London to obtain more merchandise, may as well return to his duties there, for we have nothing but rubbish on hand here, and he has quite as much to getrid of in London as people there will wish to buy. Meanwhile, we trust that the royal house of Prince respectable, and at present, flour thing dry goods shop ng establishment.

THE NEW FEMALE COSTUME LEADING TO RIOTS. -The attempt of a few lunatic and crotchetty old maids and widows, induced by the socialist philosophers to persevere in their folly, has resulted in the putting on of breeches-called the Turkish costume-by those females who are silly enough to be led into such an absurd practice. The probability is, that riots will grow out of this attempt to force public taste to the verge of folly. On two distinct occasions, in this city, persons who had adopted this costume were in danger of creating serious disturbances, and such a disgraceful effect was only prevented by the parties in the new costume running away, and getting out of sight as quickly as possible.

In small country towns or villages, these Abby Kellys may put on or put off what dress they choose, and no disturbance may ensue, unless it should be the disgust of the birds of the air and of the brutes of the forest; but the attempt in our large cities will lead to riots one of these days. The pretensions made about the beauty of the so-called Turkish dress, are preposterous. No condition of breeches can compete in elegance and grace with the present female style of dress in vogue, which is full, flowing, and graceful in its sweep, and admirably calculated to exhibit a graceful deportment, where there is any. The Romans and the Greeks well understood the beauty of full and flowing robes, which they wore with the utmost skill and care. An orator-a cotemporary of Cicero-killed a man for disturbing the folds of his garment; and this fact shows how much importance, among the Romans, was attached to the subject of costume. All the statuary of Greece and Rome is marked by the long robes of the females-certainly the most elegant and appropriate costume for ladies. As for the dragging in the dirt, that is wholly owing to the negligence of the wearer. Look at the grisettes on the boulevards of Paris. How gracefully they manage their costumes, even in wet weather, displaying their small feet and prettily turned ankles, while they escape all the dirt of the promenades! A French lady, on the Champs Elysée, indicates her taste and skill by the management of her costume, as much as she could in a dance at the Tuileries. She passes over the dusty or soiled pavement with an instinctive avoidance of everything that can soil her garments, and, in doing this, she displays remarkable grace and tact. On our Broadway it is quite another thing. The ladies, with some exceptions, walk along without the slightest attempt to escape the dirt, and seem too indolent to be graceful, and too inactive to be neat. Every skirt is draggled in the dust, and the hands, instead of being employed in any graceful exercise, are pinioned to the waist in one unvarying attitude of sameness. Here is room

THE COURT MARTIAL OF GENERAL TALCOTT .-The court martial at Washington, now holding its session on charges against Brevet Brigadier General Talcott, consists of five brevet major generals, namely, Twiggs, Wool, Persifer F. Smith, B. Riley, and Gibson, and five brigadier generals, namely, Walbach, Churchill, Totten, Clarke and besides some other officers, who will, no doubt, dispose of the affair in a way that will maintain the dignity of the public service. As far as we understand the charges-which may all be resolved into one-there is a frivolity in the whole

The question appears to be between the Scoretary of War and General Talcott, with respect to some distribution of patronage. The Secretary of War is a politician, little versed in the etiquette and privileges of those whom he nominally com-mands, and it is much more reasonable to suppose that he has blundered in his business, than that a veteran like General Talcott should overstep the rules of military honor and discipline. The whole thing looks like a little spite of the Secretary of War, because he could not have a finger in a contract pie, after the modern style of cabinet management. At any rate, the charge is a ridiculous one. as it appears in the specifications, which are long enough to cover the delinquencies and peccadilloes of a whole cabinet. What means all this jealousy where contracts are in the way-where claims are on the tanis? Why is there such a scrambling in the cabinet? We shall not soon forget Mr. Secretary Corwin's flounderings among fees and perquisites, in connection with claims, and we shall have to keep an eye on Mr. Secretary Conrad, if, on small and insignificant grounds, he makes war without cause, on account of a simple contract, on a veteran in the public service.

The question, however, is in able hands, and ill be properly investigated by the in officers who have been called upon to decide upon We have little doubt that they will do this frivolous business full justice.

AECHRISHOP HUGHES AT HOME.-The arrival of Archbishop Hughes, after his European tour, has created much interest in various quarters, and there will be a desire to hear him in his first essay in the pulpit, since his visit to the Eternal City. He will, of course, deliver a very important discourse next Sabbath, in the Cathedral, with regard to his experience and observations, in his recent visit to Pius the Ninth. A full report of his speeches at the recent banquet given him at Liverpool, will be found in our columns elsewhere.

Bishop Hughes' views on any subject are very curious for the antique style and character of thought which they contain. In the tenth or eleventh century, he would have been more at home than he is in the present age. He lives in a kind of fabled land of religion, drawn from the historical outlines found in the middle ages. One thing, however, will be expected here. At the banquet in Liverpool, he disavowed democracy and democratic principles, and stated that the church had no sympathy or congeniality with demoeracy. This is a hard doctrine for Americans, who believe that all persons are sinners on a common platform, and that all have an equal right to seek salvation-the very essence of democracy.

Independent of an exposition of his views on the democracy of the church, the congregation and friends of the Bishop will particularly wish to ascertain why he did not succeed in obtaining the Cardinal's hat. He is certainly as much entitled to one as Cardinal Wiseman, or any other man. The cost of such a hat, it is said, in the way of fees, is only about forty eight thousand france. Genin's hats, of any color, are only five dollars a piece.

CALIFORNIA SWINDLES AND CALIFORNIA REALI-TIES .- The public ought to be careful to distinguish what is real in California, from what is merely hypothetical. We see pulls, every day, of joint stock companies opened in New York and elsewhere, the main object of which is to take people's money and give them worthless certificates of stock-to cheat and gull those who are weak and silly enough to be imposed upon. Big lumps of ild, and maps of mining districts, with certificates nicely engraved-all heralded by avant couriers in the shape of puffs in the newspapers -- constitute the simple machinery for gulling those who are ready to be fleeced.

Similar swindles have been carried on in London and Paris, and it is really astonishing how journals which claim to be respectable, and faithful to the public and their interests, can permit their columns to be used in furtherance of such atrocious attempts to entrap the credulous. Our knowledge of the history of such joint stock associations compele us to warn the public against them generally, as snares and delusions. What more can we do !

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Generations of the Fourth of July —A second meeting of the citizens was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of tabing measures to embrate this multivariety when David A. Bokee, Esq. was chosen as crater, and Chas J. Jack, Esq., appointed to read the Designation of July pendence. It was also resolved that a direct to had at liaines Hotel, the Montague Hail FATAL Accident AT the NAVI Vian -On Tuesday terning a man named John Bencon, who was exapleyed orn a stepped orn plose plank and missing his forking, fell, receiving injuries from which he died in the course of an aker. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdet returned accordingly.

A Travelling Cabiner-A Storm Brewing. We have had several travelling cabinets in the history of this country, but the present cabinet out-travels all others. Mr. Fillmore has been to Eastern Virginia to eat oysters, Mr. Webster to Central Virginia for the waters of the mineral springs, and the Postmaster General, Hall, has speaked after them, neglecting his duties at Washington. Never did this country have such a wretched manager, as the latter is, of post office matters. By the instructions sent out from Postmaster Hall's department, American newspapers can no longer be sent to Europe or California The circulation is entirely prohibited. Only think of a postage of fifteen cents for a single newspaper to England or San Francisco! That is the rate demanded on transient newspapers, and the effect of it will be to give the London Times and other English jeurnals, the entire monopoly of American news in London, and elsewhere in Europe. American newspapers will seldom reach there. Is the Postmaster General out of his senses ?

Musical Matters and Movements.

The amount of musical talent in this metropolis, and throughout the country, is greater, and of a more elevated character, than at any former period. Among the distinguished names, even in the department of vocal music, are some whose musical triumphs have been of the highest order. We have not space to allude to all who rank highly in their profession; but it is proper to announce what may be expected from the great vocalists

among us, during the present and coming season. The Italian Opera company of Maretzek, at Castle Garden, already comprises the chief portion of Marti's celebrated Havana troupe, and many of the favorite performers of the Astor Place establishment. The orchestra consists of eighty well chosen performers; there are thirty-five well trained singers in the chorus, and a compary comprising, among others, Bosio, Truff-Benedetti, Caroline Victti, Miss Whiting, Bettini, Salvi, Lorini, Forti, Marini, Beneventano, and Coletti. There are four tenors, besides bass and barytone voices, three sopram, and one contratto-and that a useful and powerful one Bettini has a fresher voice than Salvi's, and sweeps all before him, as if by magic. Before the season closes. other names may be added, and Marie Maberlini, the new star of Genoa-of whom we shall say more hereafter -will soon be on her way, and, perhaps, appear at Castle Garden, where the whole tide of musical enthusiasm sets in regularly evening, to the delight of those who seek a

solace from the carking cares of a sun-scorehed city.

Besides these, we have near at hand, Pico, Barili Thorne, Barili Patti, her daughter Amalia Patti, now on a tour with Parodi. Steffenone is in the city, resting after the fatigues incident to her exertions during the last winter and spring, to delight the musical circles of Havana and she will not appear before September on the lyric stage. Jenny Lind, the uncaged nightingale, is new about to visit Springfield. Massachusetts, after gratilying success in Boston, where she has given two or three concerts, with Belletti. Salvi, and others. Parodi, whose quiet and unobtrusive course is the course of genius relying on its own power, has passed through the South and West, and has amassed a fortune beyond her heres. She gave a concert in Cincinnati, last Menday, and there, and caraywhere, has followed the route of Jenny Lind, and created an enthusiasm for her art and her accomplishments. She will return to the city in two or three days, and will seek a quiet retreat, where she will rest for two or three months, possibly preparing for a European tour—possibly appearing a few times before her departure.

Madame Arna Bishop, too, has returned to the city, after sejourning at the South for several months, where her musical entertainments have been admirably sustained. Her musical director, Boehsa, propose to bring out some musical novelties in the course of next Autumn. Lut in the meantime, will arrange, perhaps, a few cencerts for some of the cities in Western New York Madame Bishop has a voice of wonderful flexibility and purily of tone, and masages it with a method at once charming and true to the highest demands of the art. She can never fail to win audiences possessed of the rightest musical sensibility.

We have recently spoken of Madame Wallace Bouchelle, and her last concert more than confirmed, by its brilliant results, our first impressions. On Wednesday night the appeared again in the production of Mendelschnis "Elijah," by the Harmonie Society, and the triumph of her style, on the occasion, has become the theme of cur musical circles. We cannot but believe that, with her brother, Mr. Vincent Wallace, the popular composer, she is yet destined to achieve a forture for herself, as well as that fame which she so completely com last winter and spring, to delight the musical circles of Havana and she will not appear before September on the

Certainly, with all the talent in the musical art which

we now have, there must be in store, for the present and next season, an amount of enjoyment such as never before has been known to our musical readers.

The General Theological Seminary

The commercement of the General Theological Semi-nary was held yesterday in St. Peter's Church, Chelsea. age number of clergymen, from different parts of the country, were present. About 10 o'clock a procession was formed at the seminary, composed of the students alumni, trustees, and faculty of the institution, and body of clergymen. On arriving at the main gate which forms the entrance to the church, the students separated. on each side to make way for the faculty and others connected with the seminary to pass on thereby reversing the order in which the procession had marched down. Divine service commenced about half-past ten, and the inging was executed in a superior manner by so singing was executed in a superior manner by some hundred voices. The service was lengthy, and such as to impress the listener with a holy reverence for the place and the occasion. The Right Rev, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, delivered an impressive address, principally as an exhortation to the clergy and graduates of the Seminary to persevere in the cause they had undertaken to propagate—to regard all the obstacles which they would meet with as so many trials of their religious strength and fidelity; to endeavour to raise the practice of the ministry as nearly as conside to which response strength and Sdelity; to endeavour to raise
the practice of the ministry as nearly as possible to what
had been the Apostolic character, and not to allow any
divisions among them to interfere with the faithful discharge of their duties as ministers of the gospel. He
solicited the prayers of the people for the clergy, and
quoted St. Paul, to show that he had solicited the prayers
of the congregations to assist bim in carrying forward solicited the prayers of the people for the clergy, and quoted St. Paul, to show that he had solicited the prayers of the congregations to assist him in carrying forward his holy mission. After the Bishop concluded, Doctor Turner, Dean of the Faculty, presented thirdeen students who had graduated in the seminary, and who had gone estisfactorily through their examinations. He stated that they had finished their degrees: that it was their desire to be admitted into the ministry, and that they were then presented to receive their diplomas. They were then presented to receive their diplomas. They were then received by the Bishop, and their diplomas handed them in ceremonial form. They are to receive cridiration on Sunday next. Their names are, Hannibal Goodwin, Jubal Redges, Eugene Augustus Hoffman, De Witt C. Loop, William S. Ludium, William A. W. Mayber, John W. Nott, John T. Pryse, Samuel W. Sayers, Elwin K. Smith, Lawrence S. Stevens, Daniel F. Warren and Albert Wood.

After the ceremonies and communion were over, the Trustees and Alumni proceeded to the seminary, to receive the pertraits of Dectors Wilson and Moore. They were painted in all on canvass, by order of the Alumni, and are to be distributed among these connected with the seminary, and placed in the painting gallery of the lastitution.

City Intelligence.

Board or Missess or the Farrestant Ermoduling was held at the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth average and tendence that the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth average and temperature. The meeting was both numerous and respectable. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced by the singing of a hymn and by prayer. The Rev Thomas M. Clark of thatford, then attlessed the meeting. He dwelt with great energy on the necessity of extending their missionary about. The active and spiritual welfare of the church demanded that they should not give up their missionary effects, on the contrary, it was their duty, as gospel Christians, to keep pace at least, with all the churches that surround them, and to redouble those efforts for the glory of cool and for their own temporal welfare. We live said he, in a very peculiar period of the world. We may be called on, at any moment to give an account of ourselves. At all events, where shall we be in fifty years house! We shall be where there shall be no more miscionary labors to be done. We will then be called on for an account of our own works, and will receive our reward according to our works.

The Rev Jac Cook, Servetary to the Foreign Mission Seciaty, mat delivered a short address, in which he particularly included on the necessity of scoding out mission raise to Chira. The emptre of Chira was a glorlous field

sty, next delivered a story state of sending out mission-larly imbated on the necessity of sending out mission-to Chica. The empire of China was a glorious field missionary labors, and the Chinese were prepared to the chical of the Gousti and moreover, the misaries to China. The coupire of China was a glorious field for missionary labors, and the Chinese were prepared to receive the light of the Gospel; and moreover, the mismissionary was now protected in all his rights, he had free access to all parts of the smile. He was happy to say that many of their younger elerical brethren had voluntered their services, and were now ready to proceed as missionaries to that distant land, to assist those man who have so long and so faithfully labored there. The Rev. Mr. Asonawa, of Virginta, followed art Cook with some brief remarks on the subject of foreign missions scentrally.

nerally. The Rev. Mr. Berger, the rector, then made a few remarks. A collection was then taken up, to be equally divided between foreign and demertic missions, and the proceedings closed by singing the first and second verses of the 107th bymm, and a prayer by the Rev. Rector.

The meeting then adjourned size die.

The meeting them adjourned give die.

New Annacoustanty for the Estimatants.—We are glad to learn that Mayor King land has interested himself in the suppression of the outrigues practised upon the emigrants arriving at this port; and we trust that his exertions, aided by these under his authority, will prove effectual in exterminating a system that has too long been a stigma on New York. We see that he has gone the right way to work. About two weeks ago he appointed Mosses. Themas Burns and A Weaver, and two emergetic police effects. W. B. Lear y, of the Tenth ward, and Lewis Baker, of the Eighth ward, as special agents, under the supervision of Arr. Burdett, of the Mayor's effice to proceed on bond of every emigrant ship that arrives to present the pass upers from falling into the hands of improper payers, and to give them ample instructions how to proceed after inciding. Already the steps taken by Mr. Burdett and these officers, have been productive of gerd, and if this hundrable movement is emergedically felt rot only by hundros of emigranus themselves, but also by the community. Fishenest boarding house keeper, with the boards of ide persons that infect the streets centiquous to the North and Fast rivers, will be forced to

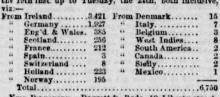
for the purpose of plundering emigrants. We understand that, if deemed necessary, the Mayor will add to the number of men who already gonatitute this vigilant force. The measure is a proper one, and works well.

The New Corum.—A somewhat exciting scene took place on Wednesday night last, in the Howery, A young woman in full Turkish dress, was walking with a gentleman, when her singular and novel appearance attracted a large crowd. The conspicuous pair were so hemmed in that they found it impossible to pass on. They were assailed on all sides by shouts and sneering remarks, until five or six police officers came up and arrested three of the crowd for disorderly conduct. The young couple sought refuge in a milliner's shop until the crowd dispersed. This circumstance ought to caution young wemen against rendering themselves more conspicuous on the streets than decorum and a proper degree of modesty will justify.

spicuous on the streets than decorum and a proper degree of modesty will justify.

Anniversanies.—The anniversary of the Philomathean and Euclean Societies will be celebrated on Monday evening. June 30, at the Eighth street Church near Broadway. The exercises will commence at half past seven o'clock. P. M. An oration will be delivered by Jchn G. Sare. Erg. On Wedneday. July 2, the New York University will celebrate their eighteenth annual commencement, at Tripler Hall, exercises opening at ten A. M.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The following table shows the number of foreign emigrants arrived in this city the 19th inst. up to Tuesday, the 24th, both incl



New Directory -Doggett & Rode, 59 Liberty street, ave just is: ued their Directory for 1851-52.

The Persons Engine Company, of Boston, who had been for some days on a visit to Brooklyn, passed up Fulton and Nassau sts. to the Park, on Wednesday afternoon, thence down Broadway to the steamer, on their way home. They were escorted by Eagle Company No. 4. of Brocklyn, in citizen's dress, and headed by their own band, playing lively music as they passed the Headd buildings.

buildings.

Military.—On Thesday the A company of American
Irish Drigeons and the Jackson Horse Guards were out in
full uniform, on parade drill. Both companies were headed by excellent hands; and in passing through Broadway
and several other streets they made a fine display.

HUMAN DEFRAURY—On Wednesday evening, a man named Birch, and his wife, applied at the Fifth ward station house for ledgings, both much under the influence of liquor. As the door-keeper was showing them down stairs, be discovered an infant in the arms of the woman; and on examination, it was found that the child was dead and quite cold. The little unfortunate seemed to be also of these ways old according to the control of th to be about three weeks old, and everything about it in-dicated that its death was caused by neglect. A bottle of rum was found in the wretched father's pocket.

Figure —On Wednerday afternoon, about five o clock, a fire broke out in the stove and tin shop of Mr. Hillyer, No. 48 Lewis street, and communicated to an adjoining stable, occupied by E. H. Croger, both of which were con-sumed. Mr. Croger lost a valuable horse, wagon, two stable, occupied by E. H. Creger, both of which were consumed. Mr. Creger lost a valuable horse, wagon, two rets of harness, a quantity of hay and other feed. His damage is estimated at \$20; no insurance. The fixtures in Hillyer's shop were also destroyed. Damage about \$400 no insurance. About half past twelve o'clock on Wednerday night, fire was discovered in the grocery store of Mr. Campbell, corner of Hammond and Greenwich streets. It was extinguished before much damage was done. On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the frame building No. 65 First street, occupied by Andrew Barper as a dwelling and bakery. The flames soon extended to No. 63, also a weeden building. The roofs of both houses were destroyed. Damages about \$500. The buildings were extend by Samuel Martin. The fire originated from a defect in the oven.

Anonies Fire.—Between twelve and one o'clock yes-

Anorize Fier.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, a stable in the rear of the dwelling No. 12 Lewis street, owned by Mrs. Myers, teck fire from the fluore of a barrel of shavings, into which a small bey had thrown a burning cluder. The stable was burned to the ground, and it was with great exertions on the part of the firemen, that the adjoining houses, all of wood were saved. A considerable quantity of hay and fine field were also consumed. Pamage in all about \$200. No insurance.

were also consumed. Damage in all about \$200. No insurance.

Shocking Alvair,—About seven o'clock last evening, two women—one named Ellen Doyle, and the other named Ellin Sullivan—both residing in the same house in Orange street, et mmenced to scold, and from that to blows, upon which Boyle teck up a good sized metal pot, weighing about eight pounds, and flung at her opponent, but instead of striking her, she struck another woman, named Catherine Sullivan, (who happened to be passing at the time) with it in the forchead, breaking one of its legs, and leaving it sticking in her forchead. The wounded woman was taken into a droggist's store in Orange street but he was unable to extract it, and he sent her off to the City Hopital. The owner of the drug store states that it entered the scull to the depth of an inch and a half, at least. It was also stated at the Police Office, that a short time before, she throw a pot of scalding water on another woman. She was arrested by policeman Geraghty, of the Sixth district, trought to the Station House, and looked up. Since writing the above, we have ascertained that the leg of the pot has been removed from the forchead, but the doctors at the City Hoppital could give no opinion, until to morrow, (this morning) whether the woman will survive or not.

Dire rays an Over-Dose or Orium.—The Coroner held dirquest on Wednesday land ad inquest on Wednesday last, at No 187 Thirteenth street, on the body of Emeline Harwood, a child aged about two years and seven months, who died on Monday night last under the following eigenmatanes:—It appears that about three weeks before her death, she was taken ill with the homber about the seven months. day night last under the following circumstances:—It appears that about three weeks before her death, she was taken ill with the hooping cough, upon which Doctor Frierr, who resides in Breadway, was called in and for one week attended her. He then left off for another week and on Monday last he called again, and asked for his pay. The mother of the child refused until it was out of danger. He, however, upon being told that the deceased had, for some days, a howel complaint, wrote out, prescription, left it with the mother, and then went away. The latter took it to an apothecary's store, and had it made up: it was a powder. After the came home, about twelve o'clock at noon, she gave half of it to deceased, who, directly after, became stupid, and continued so until eleven o'clock the same night, when it died. Dector Lidelli, of Broome street, made a post mortem examination of the boxy, and was of opinion that the child was laboring under disease which would produce death; but that the doze of opium, which appeared by the evidence of the mother and the statement of the spotterery, to be given to the child, would accelerate its death. The jury found the following verdict:—That Emeline Harwood came to her death by hooping cough exciting inflormation of the lungs, and that her death was hastened by an over dose of opium, administered by the error of the druggist who put up the prescription.

Another Care or Success.—On Menday night a man named Cullen, residing in Tevnty elight hereet.

ANOTHER CASE OF SCHEIDE.—On Monday night a man named Cullen, residing in Twenty eighth street, committed suicide by taking laudanum. It appears that intemperance caused the committed of the rash act.

For yo Drowner,—On Tuesday afternoon, the body of a man apparently about thirty-five years of age, was found in the river a little above the Elysian Fleids, Hoboken. He appeared to have been but a short time in the water before he was discovered. He was rather respectably dressed, and in his pocket was found a ferry ticket to Elizabethown, on which was written the name of V Fedine. An inquest was held on the body, by Coroner Crane, and a verdict of wilful drowning returned by the jury.

Jury.

For so Drowsen, —Another inquest was held, yesterday, at the house of Mr. O'Brien, in Albany street, on the body of an unknown man, aged about thirty years, found floating in the water outside the pier at the feet of said street. Verdict: That deceased came to his death

drowning.

CHILF FOUND.—On Monday night a male child, about book cld, was found on the steps of the house No. 16 at street. It was taken to the Alms House by a police

ANOTHER CASE OF INVASTICUE. -On Tuesday afternothe body of a female about the body of a female child, apparently about one day old, was picked up in Ein street, between Franklin and White streets. Visible traces of strangling were evident, and the head and face were considerably mutilated.

Domestic Miscellany. The late Judge Bryan Mallanphy, of St. Louis, left \$200,000 in trust to the city of St. Louis, for the relief of

der of Charles Hackner.

A riot occurred a few days since, on the occasion of the opening of Barnum's menegerie, at Middleton, Coon The trouble was, that the people thought the show did not come up to the bills.

THE WEEKLY HERALD. MAILS FOR KUROPE BY THE AMERICAN MAIL STEAM

SHIP HUMBOLDT. The Weekly Herold will be published at half-past nine cicek to morrow morning. Its contents will embrace

all the important news of the week.

14, 44, 45,

The American mail steamship Humboldt, Captain Lines, will leave this port to morrow noon, for Havre, to touch at Southampton, England. Her mails will close at halfpart ten o'clock in the morning.

Single copies of the Herold sixpence; postage to England, two cents; to France, three cents,

Court Calendar-This Day. turdey.

SUPERIOR COURT.-Nov. 169, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 483, 489, 490, 401, 462, 400, 405, 406, 407, 408, 500, 501, 503,

White Man's Newspaper .- The Second White Man's Newspaper.—The Second weaker of the size and general appearance of the London Times and the size and general appearance of the London Times and printed as the set and highly of saper, in milliable this morning, at the Central Literary Buresia. 26 Ernadway, cover Bredy's Engagerreelyse Gallery. The contents of this wan-ber are very diversified, embracing all the prominent interests of American and Kuriyean Politics, Literatura, Science, the Arts, Blutry, Current Events, Gossip, Ammanical Rumov, &c., &c., Among the avides in this number as the following —1. The White Man's Newspaper, its Plan and Oljects, 2 Freeial Netice to our Friends and Enemies. A The Political State of Europe, 4 The Central Literary Horran. 5. The Late of the Bobb Link, Gromatic Plankey, the Tibers, 0. Latest Bulletie from the Border War, (the Short Political State of Man's Linkagary, 10. The Prince, 9. Ref. Man's Linkagary, 10. The Prince, 9. Ref. Bulleties, 12 The Prince, 13 Linkagary, 13 Linkagary, 14 Linkagary, 15 Linkagary Frier ten cents simple number, 35 per annum, in advance. For each of the Rockstone and at the Control Library linears. Subscriptions by mail, acc meanied by the subscription in the addressed, free of poetage, to White Man's Newspaper, 200 Bysadway, New York.

Yonkers .- Fast sailing and beautiful

Musical Union and Association of the American Finanforte Company, founded upon the principles of the Building and Accumulating Fund Association, and on the distribution of Pinanfortes and Melideons—Books for the Second Piano Company are mady; plan same as No. 1, viz.—Subscribers limited to 100: entrance fee, 50 cents; and regular monthly dues, 23. Each member chooses his own instrument, valued at \$300 from the manufacturer's wareroom. Books for First Melodeon Company are also open, and will be complete with Summbers. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. All letters must be peet paid and addressed to Messrs, Joselya & Watson, Trustees, Lafarge Buildings, No. 200 Breadway, Room No. 5.

Watts' Nervous Antidote surpasses all discoveries ever made; it never has failed yet to exterminate disease whenever it is applied; it condenses electricity, and the heat of the stomach expands it, foreing health and strength throughous the whole system. 102 Nassau street. SI perbottle These unable to pay for it can have it gratis, at 424 Greenwich street.

Post Office-California Express Mall-Safer and in less time than the United States Mail, and at one four-it the pestage. The uncertainty of the United States Mail between New York and San Francisco is too will known. Postage 10 cents, prepaid or not. Hall closes at 2 P. M., Saurday.

BERFORD & CO., 2 Vesey street, Aster House.

Thompson's Daguerrectypes for 50 cents.

The largest deguerrectype operating room in the city (containing two sky lights) The best artists, the lowest prices and none but the best instruments, apparetus, and materials and warrants the subscriber in guaranteeing a satisfactory likeness to all who will favor him with a call.

J. W. THOMPSON, 313 Broadway.

Managers and Agents, 149 Pearl street.

Silks Reduced in Price.—James Beck & Co. have reduced the prices of their Spring and Summer Silks. Bareres, Jaconets, Musins. Foulards, Cakeoes, Mantillas Shawls, French Embredderies, Laces, &c., below cost, Ladies will find some creat bargains at 355 Broadway.

Under Cost Price .- E. H. Newman, 3314 Broadway (two doors south of Authony street,) offers thalarce of his Straw Goods and Bonnet Ribbons consider bly under cost. He has also received some beautiful need work Collars. Under Handkerchiefs. Swies and jalengt Trimings, &c.; also, a lot of jaconet Chemisettes and Cuffs match, at 6s. per set.

Mantillas.—The attention of our Lady friends is requested to a most extensive sale of Paris Mantillas. (recently imported under peculiar circumstances.) at Bultin's Emperium. 561 Breadway. We understand they are of the most recherche kind, and selling nansually chesp. See advertisement in another column.

H. De Graw & Co.'s, 139 Fulton street

Gentlemen's Shirts -Not every one professing to make "Gentlemen's Shirta," can make shirt for sentlemen. At GREEN'S, I Actor itouse, atyle, no, terial and work mapship are guaranteed, and every garm promised is sent I ome at the appointed hour.

-Cleshp out of a large lot of faris made Ktd. Gloves at an immense reduction. Six shilling Gloves for four shillings a pair, six shilling gloves for three shillings a pair, gentering a pair, gentering gloves for three shillings a pair, gentering Gloves for four shillings a pair. These Gloves are of superior quality and fuich, at G. C. BURDETT'S Cheap Dry Goods Store, 126 Walker street. The Hat Finisher's Union, No. 11 Park

Fine French Kid Gloves at reduced prices

Row, are selling flist rate Hats cheap, and are doing a spion-did buriners. If you would secure far dealing, call upon the Unior. N. B.—Be not deceived by those tricky speculators who have adopted our title of "Union" in hopes to make capital elector reputation. Remember, Hat Fluishers' Union, No. 11 Park Row. Gertin's Summer Equipments.—Beside an infinite variety of dress and undress Hats and Caps, home-made and Ferrisian, for the promenade and the manage, Genth's New Reems display all the late® Faris and London etyles of Canes, Ladies' Riding White, and superbly mounted Summer Univellas. GEN'18, 246 Broadway,

Sliver Beavers-Mealto, Hatter, 416 Broadway, corner of Canal atreet, has a magnificent assortment Silver Beaver Hate: also, a great and grand variety of Pan mas, Straws, etc., for gentlemen and children. He is o of the best hatters in the United States.

Buy of Knox.—Buy your Summer Hat of Knox, if you want a superb article. Buy your Hat of Knox if you want a cheap article. Buy of Knox if you want a Bat bequally send for rainy or clear weather. In short, buy of Knox, of 128 Fulton street, if you want to do better than by patronising any other Hat establishment in town.

Summer Hats .- Every style of Beaver, Panams. Lephore, Straw, and Felt Hats will be found at W. P. Davies, 501 Broadway, second door from Duane street. These in wast of such should certainly give him a call Prices moderate.

Them Hats-Light, alry and tasty, they need but he seen to be appreciated, they require no eulogium prenounced upor them, and any effort of ours would fall used of the mark in attempting to describe them, for they speak for themselves, and see traly the most splendid head goar for gentlemen's wear that we ever beheld. Their price is only Three Dollars, and their salesrooms 140 and 148 Nas san street.

Panama and Straw Hats.—Banta, No. 106 Canal etrect, has a large stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Pa-nama, Leghorn and Straw Braid Hats. He is selling them of at reduced prices. The largest stock of summer hats, and the chespest to be found in any store in this city. Call on BANTA. 106 Canal street, you can get Summer Hate almost at your own prices. Notice.-Buyers of Ford & Co.'s Celebrated

Metallic Ribber Over Shoes, are informed that the recent fire at their works did not destroy the buildings containing the machinery; the detention, therefore, will be but three or four weeks, when all will be rebuilt and in full operation. We solicit from the trade an examination of the stock now in store, amountly to over 300,000 pairs, comprising all the various etth. Bealers may rely on having their orders promptly filled as sevand REEDER & BROTHER, Sele Agents, 245 Pearl st, and 20 Chiffst.

Dealers in India Rubber Shoes-Caution .-The advertisement inserted, headed "Cantion to the Pab-lie," in behalf of the "Hayward Kubber Company," "Now-serk India Rebber Manufacturing Company," "L. Candee." "Ford & Co." "Shoe Associates and others," was not pub-lished by these companies, who are not willing to assume the responsibility of any such false statements about H. H. Day. It is supposed to have been written by one of the owners of Goodycar's Patent.

Bootmakers' Union, 82 Nassau street. Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine the fine stock of houts, shoen, and gaiters, offered for sale at the Bootmakers' Union, 82 Naswan street.

Rappings in Ann street .- The Soul Rappings at Bercum's Hotel are not half so profitable as the side rappings in the neighborhood of Baraum's Maneum. We re-re, of course, to the unautifacturing of Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters, cheaper and hardsomer than any others in town, at JOKES'S, No. 14. Am Street.

Boots, Boots, Boots,-Great Bargains are to be had at 41 Courtland street, under the Murchant's Hitel. I inc Freech calf Dress Boots for \$1.50, usually sold as \$5.50 and \$6. Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Gallery wholesals and retail.

The best Patent Leather Shoes in the city are to be found at McGeary's, 67 Maiden lane, corner of William street. They will not rip or crack. Warranted, at the low price of \$3.50. Gentlemen in want of such articles will not lorget 67 Maiden lane. Buckskin Boots, Shoes, and Galters, a new

handsome article, warranted to give perfect case to ten-feet, to be found only at BHOOKS' New York Book and e Emportum, 1/0 Fullon street—the cheapest place in city to get a good article of any style of Boots and Shoos. Elegant Shoe Establishment.-Cahill, 377

Broadway, has the largest and most elegant stock of Shoes and Boots, for both ladies and gentlemen, to be found in America. Mr. C. has recently imported a new style of Gaiters for the ladies, which are now, all the fashion in Paris, They are really very beautiful, and we have no doubt will attract their special attention. The Zephyr Under Shirts to be had at the

New lork Nucking Factory. 104 Bowery, are light as goesn mer, soft almost as cider down, of classic fabrication, and become to those who have once wern them, ever after as indepensable article of summer apparel.

Two hundred remnants of English Three-

ply and legrain Corpetings, from 7 yards to 20 yards each, will be said at a great reduction in price, at No. 29 Jowery. Biram Anderson's calertated largest and cheapost Corpectabilitiment in the United States.

Gourand's Italian Medleated Soap cures

sealing elegant Boots, Shoet and Gatters, chesper than any the reredemmentations it is right that the pathin, who look a tis pressive infernation, should know it. We might con-ten the report, so for so one opinion is concerned, but we prefer recommending our readers to go and see

Oxygenated Bitters .- The astonishing succase of this ment line, in the worst-cases of dyspepsis, is owing to its positive roots proportion; and being entirely free productions and being entirely free materials. Ample testiment, from well known efficient from the form of the particles, to be had of the agents profit—A if k D. Sands, in Pulton street, A D. Socielli & Co. Ma, and C D. Rive, 100 Frendway; Z R. Coddington, St. Rivdens street and 710 Recognity E M. Gaion, 120 Roots, vice of Grand Street, But, Rivden & Co., 200 Greenwich street, and the property of the Control of Community of the Control of Community of the Control of the Contro

Dr. Hutchlegs' Dyspepsia Bitters. - This invited to vectaria companed, we are glad to find, to ra-pidly gertly pure exercit neets families. Its besting quali-ties as an only day-pute medicine, are now almost swery where acknowledged, and we obserfully recommend its us-